(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2654.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1797.

WETZLAR, *August* 25.

ON Friday an adjutant to general Moreau, from Strasburg, arrived at the quarters of general Hocars, who the next day dispatched a courier to Paris; yesterday a second, and to-day a third. A courier from Buonaparte in Italy likewise arrived yesterday, with dispatches for general Hoche, and returned with an answer this day. This is one proof, among others, that the three armies correspond with each other.

HAMBURG, *August* 25.

Citizen Louis, who was sent to Vienna to solicit the release of the marquis La Fayette, is arrived here to make the necessary arrangements for the passage of the marquis to America, on board an American vessel.

PARIS, *September* 13.

Although the last law on the press submits for a year the periodical publications to the inspection of the police, the legislative body has no other intentions than that of setting bounds to the licentiousness of the press. —The legislative body has neither derogated, nor intends to derogate by this law of regulation, from the declaration of rights annexed to the constitution, and which secures by an article to every citizen the right of publishing his thoughts. Were it otherwise, we must agree that a revolutionary government supercedes a constitutional order, which is not the case.

[Annales Politiques.]

Gilbert Desmolieres was last night arrested in the environs of Neuilly. He is now in the temple.

[La Sentinelle.]

General Rey, employed at Carouges. shall supercede general Pouget at Lyons, and the latter shall repair to Carouges.

September 14.

A report has been spread for a few days past, that the deputies, to the number of 172, had published a protest against the events of the 4th September. Hitherto we have refused to insert intelligence of this importance, because we thought that the nature of our functions imposed on us the duty of not giving credit to a measure which committed the public tranquillity.

Le Journals des Lois and des Faits, of the 11th September, assures us, in the most positive manner, that this protest, signed by 172 names, is in existence. In spite, however, of this declaration, we have strong reasons for doubting the authenticity of this intelligence, and our opinion is founded on these circumstances:

The 4th of September, a great number of deputies met, those of the Council of Elders at Lafond Ladebat, and those of the Council of Five Hundred at Andre de la Lofere. As Lafond and Andre both of them reside in the street of Neuve de Luxemburgh, the two meetings were thus at each other's doors:—The assembly at Andre's consisted of 80 members, and Postoret presided.

An address for a protest to the French people was proposed, and unanimously adopted. All the members present had signed it, when a detachment of cavalry appeared, commissioned to surround the house of Lafond Ladebat, who was taken from his house as well as all the members of the Council of Elders present at the meeting:—This intelligence led to the belief that the police, informed of the meeting of the members of the Council of Five Hundred, was about to take the same measure with respect to them:—the meeting was, however, dissolved, without any resolution being taken.

The brother of Ramel, the commander of the guard of the legislative body, when he learned that the sentence of transportation had been pronounced on his brother, took the generous resolution of consoling him in his disgrace, by sharing in the rigours of his banishment:—this action, which in ordinary times would have appeared to us natural enough, acquires new lustre now, from the reflection, that in the course of the revolution one friend has too often been destroyed by the hand of another friend.

The valet de chambre of Barthelemy threw himself at his master's feet, in order to obtain permission to follow him to the place of his destination. Souls of sensibility, virtue is not yet a vain name.

Legallais, a member of the Council of Five Hundred, declared in the sitting of the 8th, on a motion which stood for the order of the day, that the day of the 4th September was a complete revolution; but fortunately, Salicetti, in the Council of Five Hundred, and Baudin in the Elders, have victoriously destroyed this assertion, by maintaining that the 4th September, instead of being a revolution, had been the means of preventing a counter-revolution. We may see that every thing in this world depends on a good definition.

LONDON, *September* 19.

We yesterday received by express, Paris papers to the 15th instant. They contain an account of great changes being about to be made in the corps diplomatic at Paris; the ambassadors at Berlin, Madrid, the Hague, and Basle, are to be renewed.

The Directory pursue with vigour the measures to which they had recourse on the 4th inst. A protest against the events of that day having been prepared, and signed by 172 members of the legislative body, a detachment of cavalry surrounded the house of Lafond Ladebat, where several of the deputies of the Council of Elders were met for the purpose of signing the protest, and arrested Lafond, as well as all the deputies present at the meeting.

In the sitting of the 12th inst. in the Council of Five Hundred, Quirot made a motion, the object of which was the appointment of a committee to determine upon the misconduct of the tribunal de cassation (a court of appeal,) and of the criminal courts, in favouring the escape of those who are odious to the ruling powers: This motion was agreed to, and thus the administration of justice as well as the power of legislation is subjected to the Executive Directory.

The Hamburg mail, due on the 10th inst. arrived yesterday. It contains no new intelligence, except that of a courier having brought to Vienna the treaty signed between France and Portugal.

A cabinet council is summoned for this day, to take into their confideration the dispatches from lord Malmesbury, received on Sunday night. These, we understand, relate chiefly to the changes made by the Executive Directory in the commission at Lisle. Lord Grenville Levison Gower, is expected to carry back to Lisle the result of the deliberations of the cabinet.

September 21.

By the letter sent on Tuesday evening to the lord mayor by Mr. Dundas, which we inserted in yesterday's courier, it appears that it was in consequence of an intimation from the French plenipotentiaries that lord Malmesbury has thus quitted Lisle without having accomplished "the object of his mission."

Whether this be the case or not, and whatever might have been the object of lord Malmesbury's second journey to France no event that has taken place during the eventful period of the last three years, has tended so much to depress the spirits of the people of every class, so much as the return of our noble negotiator, without having made peace with a power, against which, sad experience has taught us, if we continue to make war, inevitable, utter ruin to this country must be the result.

Year after year has Mr. Pitt carried on this cruel conflict, in which some of the best blood of Europe has unhappily been shed, though at the commencement of each campaign, he has invariably found himself in a worse situation than in that which preceded it.

And yet what is our situation? what are our resources? how are we to carry on our schemes of warfare against a victorious nation, whose energy in arms does not seem to be affected by its domestic discords? A debt insupportable in any country, an exhausted treasury, taxes unproductive, manufactures decaying. But why should we attempt to pourtray the wreched situation of this once flourishing country; Ere long it will be presented by Mr. Pitt himself in colours sufficiently striking; for he will soon have to lay before the public a sketch at least, of the expences that must necessarily be incurred by the continuance of the war, and a list of the new taxes which he may deem it necessary to impose on the suffering inhabitants of this country, for the purpose of opposing what, in the new phraseology of parliament, are called French principles.

BOSTON, *November* 10.

The ship Martha, Adam Babcock, Esquire, commander, arrived here last night from London, in 35 days passage; through the politeness of captain B. the public are indebted for the early communication of the following important and interesting advices:

LONDON, *September* 25.

This day, about half after twelve at noon, arrived the three Hamburg mails that were due.

Letters from Cologne and Francfort, of the 10th and 12th of September, state, that in the towns of Cologne, Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves, &c. the revolutionary party had obtained the ascendancy, seized the government, the treasury, and the archives, proclaimed the Cisalpine republic, and renounced their union with the German empire.—They had sent couriers to Paris, and to general Hoche, requesting that a provisional directory might be appointed for the new republic.

Stocks rose on Saturday—Some bargains in the 3 per cents. were done at upwards of 50. The circumstance has been endeavoured to be accounted for by the proposed plan for the sale of the land tax; but a measure of that nature cannot be executed speedily; it would be impossible for the landholders to find money sufficient to finish such a purchase in a short period.

We believe the rise was occasioned by a different cause. Ministers have resolved to make one effort more to prevent the necessity of another campaign. For this purpose it has been determined that a messenger should be dispatched to Paris, with an offer to renew the negotiation upon some new grounds, specified in the letter of which he was to be the bearer.

Accordingly Mr. Vick, the messenger, was dispatched on Saturday, and sailed from Dover yesterday morning, in the Prince of Wales packet for Calais.

Such a measure may raise the spirits of some men, but it does not operate in our minds as bringing the hour of peace one moment nearer.

It was reported in the city on Saturday, that an embargo had been laid on in the French ports. The rumour, however, was unfounded; for, by a Danish packet which arrived at Dover from Calais this morning at three o'clock with passengers, we learn, that not the smallest difficulty has occurred at Calais respecting the passage.

By this conveyance we have received the Paris journals up to Saturday last, the 23d inst. inclusive.

"The council repeals the decree which had created a special commission to examine the reclamations of maritime prizes. (Decreed.")

As none have been received for some time, it is impossible to lay the whole of their contents before our readers. The following extracts contain whatever is most interesting.

The proclamation of the Directory to the French nation, in particular, deserves singular attention. It in fact announces a recommencement of hostilities between the republic and the emperor, as at no great distance; and, what is singular, it appears from some of the journals, that orders were sent to Buonaparte to be in readiness to act, at the same time that intimation was ordered to be made to lord Malmesbury to withdraw himself.

There does not appear the smallest hope of a new rupture between France and Austria being avoided, unless the latter shall instantly comply with the terms proposed by the former for concluding the negotiations.

PROCLAMATION

FOR RECOMMENCING HOSTILITIES.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory to the French nation, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th of Vendemaire next, October 6.

The 18th Fructidor (September 4) imposed silence on the orators of London, who were stationed in Paris. After that very memorable day, the English ambassador, pressed to explain himself in a positive manner as to the first object of his legation, set off on his return for England. On her side, Austria suffers herself to be directed by the cabinet of St. James's, which labours incessantly to distract Europe and foment troubles on the continent. The emperor thwarts the wish of his states and that of his court: he resists the peace of which his subjects are in need, and confines himself exclusively to preparations for war. His armaments apprise us of what we ourselves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to subscribe to the articles of Leoben is abused; if, speaking constantly of peace, nothing is breathed but war, the French nation, which merely speaks of war, because it is desirous of peace, must put itself in a condition to support its dignity; and the valour of its armies must recover its advantages.—It is more especially essential fully to convince the enemy, that there is no longer in France but one and a sole party, but one sentiment, but one interest, that of a sovereign nation, which is sensible of its greatness, and which wishes to preserve its liberty.—The Executive Directory is swayed by no other motives than these.—The constitutional law authorises us to provide for the safety of the state. It is pleased to make you the judges of the reasons which determine it to employ this sacred right. Your enemies who are not able to resist your courage, have endeavoured to subdue you by stratagem. They deceived you by the shew of negotiation. If they had been sincerely desirous of what they appeared to seek, peace would be now concluded. The Executive Directory hastened to stop the progress of the French armies. It gave itself up with sincerity to the hope of the good understanding which dazzled its sight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to possess of causing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happiness in peace as she had acquired of glory in war. But after having obtained this interruption in the progress of our victories, what did our enemies wish? To gain time, to foment among you intestine divisions, and to take the advantage of what would result from them, to cause Frenchmen to massa-

cre each other, until they ſhould be enabled to fall on the remnant of population, to divide among themſelves the ſhreds of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the liſt of nations. Republican good faith could not have ſuſpected this ſnare of the policy of courts; you muſt, however, have ſeen, citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully followed up; the majority of your public functionaries compoſed the auxiliary army which fought in the boſom of France for your moſt cruel enemies. They had called hither ſwarms of thoſe barbarous emigrants, who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of thoſe fanatical prieſts who are ſkilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of homicidal piety. The national tribune no longer reſounded, unleſs with the voices of the deputies of Auſtria and England, calumniating your defenders, inſulting your generals, employing themſelves in paraliſing your government, and reducing it gradually to the abſolute nullity which correſponded ſo well with their royal inſtructions, and with the views of their conſtituents. At length the veil is torn off; the partiſans of the foreign courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the republic is in the hands of the republicans; and the people of France have French repreſentatives. Citizens, in theſe circumſtances, what courſe ought your magiſtrates to purſue? Animated by a ſincere wiſh to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to ſay, a ſolid peace, agreeably to her intereſts, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulſe the pretenſions and elude the frauds of the cabinet of London? How are they to put an end to the indeciſive tardineſs of the cabinet of Vienna, and to free Auſtria herſelf from Engliſh influence, the only real obſtacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feigning to negotiate, hold themſelves in an hoſtile ſtate, their example forces you again to take up arms, and abſolves you, by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories, are about to be the inevitable reſult of the rupture of the truce. Ah! if war, be a ſcourge which cannot be too much deteſted, but the horror of which fall on thoſe by whom it was provoked, if humanity revolts againſt thoſe who ſhed blood, who plunder cities, and lay provinces waſte without a neceſſity; if the author of an iniquitous war be reſponſible for the death of the men who are killed, for the deſtruction of the cottages which are burned, for the loſs of commerce which enſues, for the proviſions which are deſtroyed, for the violences, diſorders, and crimes, which are committed with arms in the hand; if thoſe who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext, and without reaſon, are ferocious monſters, unworthy of the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cauſe to be laid waſte, but of the whole human race:—you who have for ſix years been forced to fight for your independence! you on whom certain perfidious men endeavoured to beſtow the fatal gift of a civil war! you, who, conquerors and triumphant, laid down your arms to propoſe and hear the words of peace! you who will not have to dread the imprecations, the legitimate anathemas which nature and juſtice addreſs to your enemies. In returning, againſt your will to the bloody conteſt from which you had drawn yourſelves, you may proteſt in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on Heaven to witneſs the juſtice of the cauſe you are about to defend. Thus, then, citizens, again take up your arms, without ceaſing to be deſirous of peace. Your government perſeveres in offering it on the condition which appeared to it to be mete and compatible. Perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to reſume, will ſuffice to obtain a conſent to theſe conditions; but if they ſhould be refuſed, you will maintain the honour and the laws of the republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to ſecure its rights, and to preſerve its glory, that the Executive Power recalls to their ſtandards all the ſoldiers of the country who have withdrawn from them on any cauſe whatever. The Executive Directory accordingly enjoins its commiſſioners ſtationed in the departments, to cauſe to be executed, without delay and without reſtriction, the laws of 4 Frimaire and 4 Niveſe, of the fourth year, together with the reſolutions of 4 Ventoſe, and the ſubſequent ones, and to cauſe all the ſoldiers and requiſitions whatever, who are not at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemaire (Oct. 6)——Frenchmen, it is neceſſary that at this epoch your armies ſhould be complete, that they ſhould be ready to march, and that their awful and terrible aſpect ſhould inſtantly command that glorious peace, which for ſix months paſt ought to have been the fruit of their triumphs.

The Executive Directory reſolves, that the above proclamation ſhould be printed, ſolemnly publiſhed, and fixed up in all the communes of the republic by its commiſſioners ſtationed at the central departmental adminiſtrations; and the war miniſter ſhall take all the neceſſary meaſures for its ſpeedy execution, of which he ſhall give an account every three days to the Directory.

(Signed)
REVEILLIERE LEPAUX, Preſ.
LEGARDE, Secretary General.

MILAN, *September* 4.

General Buonaparte arrived at Udine on the 3d of September. The congreſs is held at the houſe of the marquis di Gallo; but nothing that diſcloſes its progreſs is permitted to tranſpire. All we know is that at the firſt conference Buonaparte held this language—"I apprize you that in a few days all this negotiation muſt be brought to an end. The French government is anxious for peace, though it be completely prepared to proſecute the war; it is well aware of the immenſe preparations made by the emperor for the continuation of hoſtilities, at which it has not as yet taken any umbrage, judging of the rectitude of his Imperial majeſty's intention by its own; but a more protracted ſecurity on the part of the French republic might ſubmit it to the imputation of imprudence; a deciſive part muſt therefore be taken."

PARIS, *September* 25.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of general Hoche to the poſt of generaliſſimo of the two armies of the Rhine is poſitive. An order to this effect has been iſſued from the war department.—
Annales Politiques.

If contrary to all appearances, ſay the letters from Milan, hoſtilities with the emperor ſhould be renewed, the Piedmonteſe troops will join the French army. This point is decided. It is even reported that they will form a body of 15,000 men.—Venice will furniſh 1000, the Ciſalpine republic 20,000, and the army of Kellerman, 30,000, amounting to a reinforcement of 75,000 for the army of Italy, which will be under the command of Maſſena, Bernadotte, &c.—
Ibid.

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate, that Camille Jordan, and two others, had paſſed through Anvers. It was diſcovered too late who they were, and that they intended to quit the French territory.

There is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that the courier diſpatched by the Directory on the night of the 2d and 3d complementary day, September 18 and 19, carried to Buonaparte the orders to renew hoſtilities with the emperor. At the very moment when the courier ſet off, a courier arrived from Liſle with the intelligence that lord Malmeſbury had quitted that city, and had ſet out for London. His departure, which ſo ſoon ſucceeded the arrival of Treilhard and Bonnier was the reſult of the firſt converſation with the new negotiators. "Have you power," ſaid Trielhard to lord Malmeſbury, "to reſtore to the French republic all her colonies."—"No" "Why then go home and get them!"

September 26.

Adminiſtration of general of police to the editor of the Annales Politiques.

Reports are ſpread that the deputies ſentenced to tranſportation have eſcaped. This intelligence is falſe, and you are deſired to contradict it by the channel of your paper.

(Signed) "SOTIN, Miniſter of the general police."

The Directory held an extraordinary meeting on the 22d inſt. to which not even the miniſters were admitted—its object is ſaid to have been the neceſſary diſpoſitions for opening the campaign.

September 27.

The commiſſary of the executive power at the municipal adminiſtration of police, writes as follows—"General Dutertre, commander of the armed force, charged with eſcorting to Rochfort the tranſported members of the 19th Fructidor, arrived here the firſt complementary day. He was arreſted two days afterwards by order of the government, five leagues from hence, and ſet out the next morning under a ſtrong guard of gendarmes. The reports concerning the troubles ſaid to have taken place at Lyons, have been contradicted by a letter of the departmental adminiſtration of the Rhone, ſtating that no column of the army of Italy has arrived in that city, and that the column expected will find no obſtacle. The adminiſtrators add, that Lyons, where public tranquillity has not been troubled for one inſtant by the news of the ſalutary events of the 18th, ſtill continues calm, and that the meaſures of public ſafety ordered in conſequence of that memorable day are rigorouſly executed.

NEW-YORK, *November* 13.

NO PEACE.

By the Argus arrived on Saturday from London, letters are received which confirm the return of lord Malmeſbury from Liſle.

In ſome letters it is ſtated that his lordſhip had received intimation from the French Directory, that, if the propoſitions made on their part were not immediately acceded to, he muſt leave their territories in 48 hours.

The abruptneſs of his departure, warrants us in believing the probability of ſuch a meſſage.

The Argus left Cowes the 22d.

In a review of the warlike preparations making by the court of Vienna, and the delay attending the definitive treaty with France we are inclined to believe this latter event not ſo near at hand as has been before conjectured.

In the treaty pending between the emperor and France, it has been agreed, that if Mantua was retained by the French, that the emperor was to be allowed the privilege of erecting another fortreſs, on the new frontiers of his ſtates.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 14.

Extract of a letter from the Iſle of Wight, 21ſt September, 1797. (Received by the ſhip Argus, arrived at New-York on Saturday laſt.)

"All chance of peace is for the preſent entirely removed. Lord Malmeſbury having arrived in London yeſterday forenoon. He was ordered to quit France in 48 hours, as he had not authority immediately to accede to their propoſals for peace. The war muſt continue another campaign—money will of courſe be more ſcarce than ever, and the public funds depreſſed—That had its effect yeſterday—3 per cts. were under 48l. per cent."

The ſhip Woodrop Sims, captain Hodgſon, arrived yeſterday, ſailed from Havre the 23d September. The captain informs that one of the American commiſſioners had arrived in Holland, and joined Mr. Pinckney at the Hague. Not having obtained any news-papers, we cannot furniſh our readers any further intelligence by this arrival, the above being all that is mentioned by captain Hodgſon. He brought letters for the ſecretary of ſtate from the American conſul at Havre.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, (Porto Rico) dated 18th October, 1797, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am exceedingly happy to communicate to you, that official accounts have been received here from St. Domingo, which announce that no more neutral veſſels are to be captured or condemned, in conſequence of which accounts, ſeveral veſſels which laid in this port for adjudication, have been immediately releaſed, and ſeveral privateers which were ready to go out, have been ſince diſarmed and ſold."

Extract of a letter received at Salem, dated Calcutta, May 12, 1797.

The reigning topic of converſation is the Manilla expedition. All the India men are taken up to carry troops; and all the men of war at Madras, under the command of admiral Raniet, are to be employed. The place of rendezvous is not publicly known; but probably it is Prince of Wales Iſland, in the ſtraits of Malacca, on account of the S. W. monſoon. The Triton that was captured by the French, which ſhip is now here under American colours, is hired to go with the fleet, at a charter of 12,000 rupees per month. This government calculates upon being ſucceſsful, as they intend to employ a powerful force. But it is ſaid the Spaniards are ſtrong at Manilla, and do not dread an attack."

Particulars of the mutiny on board the Britiſh frigate Hermione,

When about 3 days out from Cape Nicola Mole, on a cruiſe, part of the crew were engaged handing the mizen topſail; the captain ſpeaking ſharp to them, two of the men fell from the yards; when the others came down they were reprimanded in harſh terms by the captain, and ſeveral of them threatened with puniſhment—this occaſioned much diſcontent, which continued until the next evening, when the mutiny broke out, by throwing double headed ſhot, &c. about the ſhip, and other diſorderly behaviour. The firſt lieutenant went down to inquire what they wanted, and was ſoon wounded in the arm with a tomahawk; he retired for ſome time, and when he returned was knocked down with a tomahawk, his throat cut, and thrown overboard.—After which the ſailors proceeded to the cabin in ſearch of the captain who had locked himſelf in, but was ſoon dragged out (after having wounded 2 or 3 in defending himſelf with his ſword) and experienced the fate of his unfortunate lieutenant: they afterwards ſeized upon and murdered every officer in the ſhip, except a maſters mate, and two midſhipmen.

They then directed their courſe for La Guira, where they arrived under Spaniſh colours, and delivered the ſhip up to the Spaniſh government, giving out that they had turned their officers adrift in their jolly boat. The Spaniards have ſince manned the ſhip and ſent her to ſea. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the Hermoine were a mixture of ſeveral nations.

BALTIMORE, *November* 21.

Letters are in town which mention, that lord Malmeſbury had left Liſle and returned as far as Calais, where he received freſh orders to repair back again to Liſle.

The Dutch papers which we have received, confirm the news of the death of general HOCHE. They do not poſitively ſay that Malmeſbury has left France.

Purſuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premiſes, on the 19th day of December next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

THE PLANTATION where WILLIAM POSTON formerly reſided, lying in Charles county, near the Cool Springs, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land, on which is a good brick dwelling houſe, 24 feet by 28, with two chimneys, three convenient rooms below ſtairs, three above, and three in the cellar, a very good barn, kitchen, corn houſe, &c. The land is well watered, has a plenty of rail timber and firewood, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat, and tobacco. Alſo a lot of eighty-two and one third acres, within half a mile of the above mentioned plantation, lying on Gilbert Swamp, on which is a griſt mill in good repair, with two pair of ſtones, and a bolting cloth; about half the laſt mentioned lot is rich bottom, and might at a ſmall expence be converted into good meadow; adjoining this lot is another, containing the ſame number of acres, with about the ſame quality of bottom; each of them have a ſufficiency of rail timber and firewood. The three parcels of land will be ſold ſeparately to accommodate purchaſers. One years credit will be given, on the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, and a title will be made to the land as ſoon as the purchaſe money is paid.

WILLIAM POSTON, Truſtee.

November 18, 1797. w3

FOUND,
On Monday morning,
A BANK NOTE,
The owner may have it by deſcribing it and paying for this advertiſement.
CHARLES L. NEVITT.
Annapolis, November 20, 1797.

The subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 16th of December next, at the house of Mrs. HALKERSTONE, in Upper-Marlborough,

SUNDRY articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and some NEGROES, late the property of Mrs. ANNE LEEKE, deceased. For the amount of purchases under ten pounds the cash will be expected, and above that sum negotiable notes, with approved endorsers, at sixty days. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, A. M.

3 w WILLIAM KILTY.
November 21, 1797.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING
A DIGEST
OF THE
LAWS OF MARYLAND,
FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparallelled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.

II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.

III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.

IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulged.

V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

☞ Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
JNO. F. HARRIS, Clk.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for past favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he still carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston bend sole-leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, resin, linseed, whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too tedious too mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is used to Kitchen work.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on South river.

w 3 JASPER R. TILLY.
November 26, 1797.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next,

THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BAKER, deceased; the lease is for seventy-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1790, paying an annual ground rent of six pounds current money. On this lot is a tan-yard, all the vats almost new, a bark mill and mill house, a two story brick dwelling house, 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and is the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

w 5 ALLEN QUYNN, Administrator.
November, 13, 1797.

Will be SOLD, (for a term of years) at the subscriber's plantation, on Tuesday the 28th of this month,

A PARCEL of very valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are some likely boys 8 or 9 years old. Also a choice stock of horses, cows, mules, sheep, hogs, and all kind of plantation utensils; also a very good seine, a batteau, and a complete sailing yawl, and between two and three hundred barrels of Indian corn. The terms are, all sums not exceeding eight pounds the cash to be paid, and all over bond and good security will be required, with a credit of six months given, by

JOHN HESSELIUS.

N. B. I will rent the said plantation to any good tenant, if an early application be made.

November 13, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 18th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from Rawlings's tavern,

About twenty valuable

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women and children; they will be sold to serve ten years, and then to be free; the boys and girls will be sold to serve ten years after they are of age, allowing the girl's age eighteen and boy's twenty-one; among the men there is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper; also a remarkable good cartman, and others who understand plantation business. They are sober good negroes, and are sold for no other reason than the want of money, and having more of them than are profitable. The terms will be CASH only.

w 5 JOHANNA PLUMMER.
Anne-Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

by order,
S. MAYNARD, Clk.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister.

By order of the vestry,
JOHN JACOBS, Register.
November 15, 1797. 5 w

A Stray,

CAME to the subscriber's, as a stray, some time in July last, a sorrel mare COLT, three years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable brand, a small blaze in her face, off hind foot white. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge.

w 3 VACHEL BURGESS.
October 10, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid me for support of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an ideot, aged seventeen years.

October 3, 1797. MARY GOODRICH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land lying near Patapsco river, in Anne-Arundel county, called The East Success, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

w 4 SAMUEL HAWKINS.
November 11, 1797.

RIDGELY and EVANS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
And Offer for Sale,
A general Assortment of Goods,
Suitable to the present Season,
Consisting of

SUPERFINE, second and coarse broad cloths,
Common and satin striped elastic ditto,
Fashionable cord, mixed, stamped, and plain cassimers,
Double mill'd drabs,
Devonshire kersey,
Ladies and gentlemens superfine coatings,
Common mixt and striped ditto,
Superfine and common white, red, scarlet and yellow flannels,
Green baize, halfthicks, plains, and kerseys,
Blue, green and white Kendal cottons,
Fearnought,
Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trousers,
Mill'd and yarn stockings and gloves,
Double rose and common stripe blankets,
Moreens, taboreens, and Jone's spinning,
Durants, calimancoes and fine black russels,
Bombazeens, alapeens and bombazets,
Wildbores, cloaking and common cambletts,
Brown and black crapes,
Changeable poplins,
Princess and fancy stuffs,
Fustians, satinets and royal ribs,
Corduroy, velverets, hunters, and fancy cords and thicksets,
Marseilles, corded dimities, bed-ticks and checks,
A beautiful assortment of swandown, linnet cloths, mole-skin and tamboured cassimer vest shapes,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens,
9-8 and 5-4 fine Irish and Russia sheetings,
Russia drab and ravens duck,
7-8 and 5-4 diaper,
7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper table cloths,
Cambricks & long lawns,
Dowlass, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens,
An elegant assortment of tambour'd, striped, cross barred and plain jaconet and dress book muslin,
Muslin aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats,
Superfine 9-8 and 6-4 India jaconet and book muslins,
A very general assortment of fashionable light and dark chintzes and calicoes,
Stamped muslin & chintz shawls,
Ribands, edgings, tapes & ferrets,
Worsted bindings and galloons,
Threads assorted,
Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls,
Sewing, embroidering and tambour silks,
Pins and needles,
Ladies kid, Morocco and fluff slippers,
Lustrings, taffities, modes and sarcenet,
Ladies black, white and coloured satins,
Gentlemens black satin & silk florentines,
Silk velvets, assorted, in colours,
Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worsted stockings,
Ladies and gentlemens gauze, worsted, cotton and silk ditto,
Ladies paper, satin and beaver hats,
Mens, youths and boys fine and coarse ditto,
Leipers and rappee snuff,
Best sweet scent chewing tobacco,
A very general assortment of best quality pen and pocket knives,
Ladies and gentlemens Morocco pocket-books, with instruments,
Japanned waiters and tea trays,
Brass candlesticks and steel snuffers,
Shovels and tongs,
Hearth and sweeping brooms,
Iron tea-kettles,
4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails,
Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, & awl blades,
Best battle and common gunpowder,
Patent and common shot,
Earthen, glass, and China ware,
Sein twine, &c.

ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, fresh hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for past favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALL.
Charles county, October 18, 1797.

Pay your Taxes.

I SHALL attend at Annapolis the latter end of the third week of November next, for the purpose of collecting the county charges of Allegany county, due from perſons non-reſidents of ſaid county, for the year 1796. On failure of payment the land of delinquents will be ſold agreeably to law.

ROGER PERRY, Collector.

October 20, 1797.

WE, the ſubſcribers, having ſuffered much injury from perſons of different claſſes croſſing over our fields on Patapſco with the pretence of hunting, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting within our ſaid enclоſures, with either dog or gun; any perſon or perſons hunting therein after this notice ſhall be dealt with as the law directs in ſuch caſes.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797. 6 w

TAKE notice, that I alſo forewarn all perſons hunting within my enclоſures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any perſon that will inform me, and eſtabliſh the fact, on any perſon or perſons that may hunt therein without my permiſſion, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

Jewels Loſt.

WHEN I left Broad Creek ferry on my way to Annapolis, about four weeks ago, I had in my ſulkey box a bundle of trinkets, conſiſting of a gold locket, a ſtock-buckle of ſilver, ſet with Briſtol ſtone, a gold ring with a large oval ſtone ſet in white hair, and the letters *A F* worked therein, with the ſame, a mourning ring, much worn, with the device Anne-Pitt, ſcarcely perceivable on the ſurface, two other rings, one plain and the other with a ſmall red ſtone, a broach, broken in two, ſet with garnet, a pair of beſt plated ſpurs, leathered, and ſome other articles not preciſely recollected. I have the ſtrongeſt preſumption that thoſe articles were robbed out of my chaiſe box at Mr. James Wharfe's tavern, after being delivered into the hands of his bar-keeper, from the circumſtance of my having them when I left Kent Iſland ferry houſe, and no other opportunity afforded after that time for the perpetration of ſuch a piece of villainy. Some of thoſe articles being ſo remarkable the detection cannot be difficult. It is requeſted that all ſilver-ſmiths and jewellers will be particular in examining trinkets that may be offered them for ſale; and any perſon finding and delivering thoſe trinkets, &c. to Mr. John Beard, or the printers hereof, or ſecuring them ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD for their trouble.

w 3 M. BEARD.

Beard's Habitation, October 31, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, on the north ſide of Severn river, on the 15th inſtant, a very dark mulatto or rather black man named GEORGE, who ſometimes calls himſelf GEORGE ROGERS; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim made, a little bandy legged, large mouth and red lips, ſhews his teeth when he ſpeaks, and generally has a ſmiling countenance; he has a variety of cloathing, particularly a blue broad cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, ſtriped jacket, and nankeen breeches. I will pay the above reward (which is to include all charges) to any perſon who will deliver the ſaid George to me. I forbid all perſons from harbouring or employing him, and all maſters of veſſels from carrying him away.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, October 29, 1797.

Charles C. Cole,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER's houſe, in Church-ſtreet, near the hay-ſcales, where he means to carry it on in its different branches; he pledges himſelf that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the ſtricteſt attention paid to them.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of ten young men, eight boys, and ſeveral woman, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceaſed.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legiſlature of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in my favour, occaſioned by many unfortunate and unforeſeen circumſtances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

☞ Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the ſame to the ſubſcriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis. JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted, to the ſubſcriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleſhy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when ſpoken to, and ſhews large teeth, generally uſes his left hand, and wore away a full ſuit of ſmart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September laſt.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and ſawyer, about the ſame age and height with Scogin, but ſlim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of laſt September. Whoever brings the ſaid negroes to the ſubſcriber, at Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, ſo that he may get them, ſhall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they ſhall be forgiven.

Weſt river, October 3, 1797.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Iſland, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is ſituated immediately oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extenſive view of the Cheſapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The ſoil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements conſiſt of a good frame dwelling houſe, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houſes, a very convenient cow houſe, two ſtables, a granary, carriage houſe, and every other neceſſary building that the accommodation of a family could poſſibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogſheads of cider, and ſeveral hundred buſhels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of confiderable induſtry and taſte has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are ſeveral acres covered with locuſt and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houſes are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is ſeeded for the benefit of the purchaſer between ſeventy and eighty buſhels of wheat. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the firſt day of January next, and an extenſive credit will be given for the reſidue. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be exacted from the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

BANK of BALTIMORE,

November 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſtockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at BARNES's Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the preſident and directors,

JAMES COX, Caſhier.

N. B. By act of incorporation five of the preſent directors are not eligible for the next year.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday the 15th of April laſt, a negro fellow named ANTHONY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, inclining to be ſpare, thirty-ſix or thirty-ſeven years of age, but a young and rather pleaſant countenance; he is ſomewhat of a yellowiſh complexion, with ſmall glaſſy eyes, has loſt one of his upper fore teeth, and is remarkably ſhort bodied and long thighed; he has a wife at Stephen Steward's, on the Head of South river, and, as I am well informed, frequents ſaid Stephen Steward's, and Charles Steuard's, near London-town, and from there to Henry Clark's, near Snowden's forge, he was likewiſe ſeen in Annapolis about three weeks ago; he more than probable may have a kind of paſs; had on and took with him a dark kerſey or plains coat, jacket and breeches, a very long blue broad cloth coat, black ſatin jacket, and a pair of white trouſers, but probably may have changed his cloaths, as he has been hiring himſelf and got money. Any perſon taking ſaid negro, and delivering him to the owner, or ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall, if taken twenty miles from home, be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS, and if a further diſtance the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

w 3 DINAH DORSEY.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro at their peril. D. D.

October 29, 1797.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harneſs for a pair of horſes. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797. 7 w

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any perſon apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yeſterday morning, and is endeavouring to croſs the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware ſtate, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably faſt; he is very black, and ſtoops a little, briſk and active, rather ſpare, but well proportioned, uncommonly ſlim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a ſmall ſpace betwixt his two upper fore teeth, eaſily diſcovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifeſts confuſion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make ſome ſtay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horſe rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his miſconduct ſince he belonged to me, having always been ſpared by his fair promiſes and amendment for ſome time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of ſtealing from his fellow ſervants, and twice in a ſhort time has he broke my ſtore-room, and apprehending that he could be ſpared no longer, has made his eſcape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he ſhall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.